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Optimizing Sparse Neural Architectures for Low-Latency Anomaly Detection

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Within the framework of the L1 trigger's data filtering mechanism, ultra-fast autoencoders are instrumental in capturing new physics anomalies. Given the immense influx of data at the LHC, these networks must operate in real-time, making rapid decisions to sift through vast volumes of data. Meeting this demand for speed without sacrificing accuracy becomes essential, especially when considering the time-sensitive nature of identifying key physics events. With ultra low-latency requirements at the trigger, we can leverage hardwareaware neural architecture search techniques to find optimal models. Our approach leverages supernetworks to explore potential subnetworks through evolutionary search and unstructured neural network pruning, facilitating the discovery of high-performing sparse autoencoders. For efficient search, we train predictor networks for each objective, lowering the sample cost of evolutionary search. Here, we optimize for the postpruning model. Due to the unique nature of reconstruction-based anomaly detection methods, we explore how neural network pruning and sparsity affect the generalizability on out-of-distribution data in this setting.

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